

GRANT & HACKH'S CHEMICAL DICTIONARY

[American, International, European and British Usage]

*Containing the Words Generally Used in Chemistry,
and Many of the Terms Used in the Related
Sciences of Physics, Medicine, Engineering,
Biology, Pharmacy, Astrophysics,
Agriculture, Mineralogy, etc.*

Based on Recent Scientific Literature

FIFTH EDITION

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McGRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY

*New York St. Louis San Francisco Auckland Bogotá
Hamburg London Madrid Mexico
Milan Montreal New Delhi Panama
Paris São Paulo Singapore
Sydney Tokyo Toronto*

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Hackh, Ingo W. D. (Ingo Waldemar Dagobert), 1890-1938.
Grant & Hackh's chemical dictionary.

Rev. ed. of: Chemical dictionary. 4th ed. 1969.

I. Chemistry—Dictionaries. I. Grant, Roger L.
II. Grant, Claire. III. Title. IV. Title: Grant &
Hackh's chemical dictionary. V. Title: Chemical
dictionary.

QD5.H3 1987 540'.3 86-7496

ISBN 0-07-024067-1

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234567890 DOCDOC 943210

ISBN 0-07-024067-1

The previous edition of this book was *Hackh's Chemical Dictionary*,
4th ed., published by McGraw-Hill in 1969. It was prepared by Dr.
Julius Grant from a *Chemical Dictionary* compiled by Ingo W. D.
Hackh. The current, or 5th, edition of this book was prepared by Dr.
Roger L. Grant, whose father prepared the 4th edition.

*The editors for this book were Betty J. Sun and Susan Thomas,
the designer was Naomi Auerbach, and the production
supervisor was Teresa F. Leaden. It was set in Palatino
by University Graphics, Inc.*

Printed and bound by R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company.

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rotates the plane of polarized light to the left (counterclockwise). Indicated by the prefix (-), or *l*-.
levorphanol tartrate $C_{17}H_{23}ON \cdot C_4H_6O_6 \cdot 2H_2O = 443.5$.
 (-)-3-Hydroxy-N-methylmorphinan. Levo-Dromoran, Dromovan. White crystals, m.116, sparingly soluble in water. A potent analgesic (USP, BP).

Levothyroid Trademark for levothyroxine sodium.

levothyroxine sodium $C_{15}H_{10}O_4NI_4Na \cdot nH_2O = 798.9$.
 Eltroxin, Levothyroid, Synthroid. Yellowish powder, slightly soluble in water. A hormone for the thyroid gland; used to treat hypothyroidism (USP, EP, BP).

levulic acid Levulinic acid.

levulin Synanthrose.

levulinamide $MeCOCH_2CH_2CONH_2 = 115.1$. Colorless crystals, m.107.

levulinic *l*. acid $MeCOCH_2CH_2 \cdot COOH = 116.1$. Levulic acid, 3-acetylpropionic acid. Colorless leaflets, m.33, soluble in water. *homo* $\sim C_6H_{10}O_3 = 130.1$. 4-Oxohexanoic acid. m.40. *methyl* \sim Homolevulinic acid.

l. aldehyde $C_5H_8O_2 = 100.1$. 3-Acetylpropionaldehyde. Colorless liquid, d.1.016, decomp. 187, soluble in water. *l*. hydrazide $MeCO \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CO \cdot NHNH_2 = 130.1$. Colorless crystals, m.82. *l*. imine $MeC(NH)CH_2 \cdot CH_2 \cdot COOH = 115.1$. Colorless crystals, m.95.

levulosans See *fructosans*.

levulose Fructose.

levymite $Ca(Al_2Si_4O_{12}) \cdot 6H_2O$. A zeolitic ion-exchange material.

Lewis, Gilbert Newton (1875-1946) American chemist, noted for thermodynamic theories applied to chemistry and atomic structure. *L*. acid See *Lewis acid* under *acid*. *L*'s atom See *atomic structure*. *L*. base. See *Lewis acid* under *acid*. *L*. color theory Color is produced by the absorption of certain rays by those electrons of a molecule which vibrate with the same frequency. *L*-Langmuir theory The atom is built up of successive shells which hold 2, 8, 18, 32, 18, and 8 electrons as their maximum capacities. *L*. symbols Bonds illustrated by indicating electrons as dots. Cf. *octet*, *formula*, *bond*. *L*. theory A chemical bond is *polar* when an electron passes from one atom to another; *nonpolar* when 2 atoms share a pair of electrons equally.

lewisite British anti $\sim C_2H_5OS_2 = 124.2$. Dithiol (U.S. usage). BAL. (\pm)-3-Hydroxy-1,2-propanedithiol. An antidote for *l*. and other metal poisons, e.g., bismuth, mercury, gold.

l. I $ClH \cdot CH \cdot AsCl_2 = 207.3$. (E)-2-Chlorovinylidichloroarsine. An irritant liquid, d.1.89, b.190 (decomp.); a vesicant poison. Cf. *leucite*, *Lucite*. *l*. II $(ClCH \cdot CH)_2AsCl$.

Lexan Trademark for a thermoplastic polycarbonate condensation product of bisphenol-A and phosgene.

ley (1) The mixture of salts 10-20 and glycerol 6-8% formed by saponification of crude fats by sodium hydroxide in soap manufacture. (2) Describing a system of farming of crops in rotation, interspersed with ploughing. Cf. *lye*.

Leyden jar See *Leyden jar* under *jar*.

li. Abbreviation for link.

li. Symbol for lithium.

liatris Deer's-tongue. The dried leaves of *Liatris odoratissima* (Compositae); used for flavoring and in tobacco.

Libavius, Andreas (1540-1616) German alchemical writer and pioneer in blowpipe analysis.

liberation The act of setting free, as the formation of carbon dioxide from chalk.

libration A real or apparent oscillating motion. Usually applied to the movement of the moon relative to the earth.

Librium Trademark for chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

licanic acid A gelling fatty acid in drying oils used for paints.

lichen Algae and fungi which live symbiotically, i.e., 2 primitive plants, one with, the other without, chlorophyll, which live together; e.g., Iceland moss. They yield coloring matter (litmus, orchil, zearin), acids (e.g., orsellic acid), carbohydrates, and depsides. *l*. starch Lichenin. *l*. sugar Erythritol.

licheniformin An antibiotic from *Bacillus licheniformis*.

lichenin $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n = (162.1)_n$. [$n = 80-160$.] Lichen starch, moss starch. A β -glucopyranose carbohydrate derived from Iceland moss, *Cetraria islandicus*, which is digested by invertebrates only. White powder, soluble in hot water, m.10.

lichenol $C_9H_9O_4 \cdot C_2H_5 = 210.2$. The ethyl ester of everminic acid, from the oil of oak moss, *Evernia prunastri*. Cf. *sparassol*.

lichesteric acid $C_{18}H_{31}O_2 \cdot COOH = 324.5$. m.125, insoluble in water. From Iceland moss.

Lichtenberg figures The pattern formed by an electric spark passing through a thin layer of insulator, as, sulfur. Cf. *klydonograph*.

licorice Glycyrrhiza (U.S. usage). Cf. *liquorice*. Indian \sim Abrus. Spanish \sim Glycyrrhiza.

lidocaine hydrochloride $C_{14}H_{22}ON_2 \cdot HCl \cdot H_2O = 288.8$.

Lignocaine hydrochloride. Xylacaine. White, bitter crystals, m.77, soluble in water. A local anesthetic, and given intravenously to control heart rhythm after myocardial infarction (USP, EP, BP).

Lieben solution A solution of iodine in potassium iodide.

Liebermann, Carl (1842-1914) German chemist noted for the synthesis of alizarin (with Gräbe). *L*. reaction Sodium nitrite in concentrated sulfuric acid gives a brown color, changing to blue, in presence of a phenol. The mixture poured into water gives a red solution, which changes to blue on addition of alkali (formation of *p*-nitrosophenol).

Liebig, Justus Freiherr von (1803-1873) German chemist, founder of agricultural chemistry. *L*. condenser A glass tube, surrounded by a wider tube through which water circulates. *L*. extract A meat extract used as a nutrient for making biological bouillon. *L*. potash bulb A triangularly bent glass tube with 2 or more bulbs filled with potassium hydroxide; used in gas analysis.

Liesegang, Raphael Edward (1869-1947) German chemist. *L*. rings A periodic precipitation, formed as bands in gelatin, by the gradual diffusion toward one another of 2 mutually precipitating ions.

life (1) The vital force: the principle underlying the phenomena of organized beings. It depends on the *protoplasm*, which exercises the function of *metabolism*, *growth*, *reproduction*, *adaptation*, and *evolution*, q.v. (2) A synonym for "time" or "time period"; as: *damping* \sim See *damping period*. *half* \sim See *half-life*. (3) Colloquially, the period of usefulness of a machine or other inanimate object.

l. elements The *bioelements*, q.v., necessary for an organism. *l*. everlasting The dried herb of *Gnaphalium obtusifolium* (*Antennaria dioica*), Compositae. *l*.root Senecio. **ligancy*** The number of neighboring atoms bonded to an atom, irrespective of the nature of the bonds.

ligand A group of atoms around a central atom in a complex compound; e.g., CN^- and F^- are the ligands in $[Fe(CN)_6]^{4-}$ and $[SiF_6]^{2-}$, respectively. See *radicals*, Table 70 on p. 494. *l*. field theory The use of light to study the effect on the energy levels of a metal ion when a *l*. approaches it to form a complex.

ligase* See *enzymes*, Table 30.

ligasoid A disperse colloidal system, consisting of a liquid phase suspended in a gaseous phase; as, a fog.

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